Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia

FINAL QUALITY REPORT RELATING TO EU-SILC OPERATIONS 2006 – 2009

Riga 2011

CONTENTS

Background

In Latvia the EU-SILC survey was launched in 2005. The Latvian EU-SILC survey is an annual survey with a four-year rotational panel and it is carried out as an independent survey, by single operation covering cross-sectional and longitudinal primary target variables as well as secondary target variables.

1. Common longitudinal European Union Indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC

Table 1.1. **Indicators based on the longitudinal component of EU-SILC**

Indicator	Value	
At-risk-of-poverty threshold		
Single person (illustrative values)	LVL per year	EUR per year
2005 (EU-SILC 2006)	1 058	1 520
2006 (EU-SILC 2007)	1 400	2 010
2007 (EU-SILC 2008)	2 030	2 899
2008 (EU-SILC 2009)	2 308	3 284
Two adults with two children younger than 14 years (illustrative values)	LVL per year	EUR per year
2005 (EU-SILC 2006)	2 223	3 193
2006 (EU-SILC 2007)	2 939	4 222
2007 (EU-SILC 2008)	4 262	6 088
2008 (EU-SILC 2009)	4 846	6 897
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate in 2008 (EU-SILC 2009) – *to come*		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: Females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 0-17 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18+ females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-24 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 25-49 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 18-64 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 50-64 females		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ total		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ males		
Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate: 65+ females		

2. Accuracy

2.1. Sample Design

In Latvia a stratified two-stage sampling design was used for the EU-SILC survey. At the first stage a systematic sampling of the primary sampling units (Population Census 2000 counting areas) was carried out. At the second stage a simple random sampling was made to select secondary sampling units (addresses). The stratification was made depending on a degree of urbanization of the area. The code of administrative territories was used for stratifying.

2.1.1. Type of sampling

A stratified two-stage sampling was used for the EU-SILC survey in Latvia. A systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to the unit size was carried out at the first stage and a simple random sampling was carried out at the second stage.

2.1.2. Sampling units

The Population Census counting areas were used as primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage. In general, all territory of Latvia is covered in lists of population counting areas. PSUs were selected by a systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to the population size (number of households) of PSUs.

Addresses were used as secondary sampling units (SSUs). Simple random sampling was used to select SSUs from PSUs selected at the first sampling stage. In Latvia several households can be registered in one address. All households and individuals living in the selected address were included in the EU-SILC survey in urban areas, but in rural areas only those households, which were formed by persons enumerated in the Household List (see 2.3.2.). If none of persons enumerated in the Household List lived in the selected address, then it was possible:

- to go for an interview to a different address in the same local area (if an interviewer knew the correct address of the persons enumerated in the Household List);
- to interview all households and individuals living in the selected address (the same as in urban areas).

2.1.3. Stratification and sub-stratification criteria

The stratification was made depending on a degree of urbanization of the area. Riga (the capital city), six largest towns, other towns and rural areas form four strata. The code of administrative territories was used for stratification. The stratum is identified in the variable DB050.

2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria

According to Regulation (EC) No 1553/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), Annex II in Latvia the minimum effective sample size is 3 750 households. The total gross sample size (number of households) was made according to the non-response rate and effective sample size for at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers. The non-response rate was estimated by using the results of the EU-SILC survey in the previous years. In 2006 there were 5 856 addresses selected. To compensate the non-response, it was decided to select 6550 addresses in 2007 (a new rotational group was increased), 6 897 in 2008 and 7 610 in 2009.

2.1.5. Sample selections schemes

In the first stage Population Census counting areas (PSUs) were selected by a systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to their population size.

A simple random sampling without replacement was used to select addresses (SSUs) in sampled PSUs. A non-proportional allocation was used to select SSUs.

2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

A sample distribution over time was not used because the EU-SILC survey is organized on an annual basis. The number of households successfully interviewed in each month of fieldwork (2006-2009) is shown below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. **Number of successful interviews (households) by the date of interview**

Month	2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
February	-	-	10	0.4	-	-	-	-	**10**	0.1
March	26	1.8	265	9.7	-	-	247	6.4	**538**	4.4
April	188	13.2	132	4.8	356	8.3	830	21.4	**1506**	12.2
May	256	17.9	213	7.8	1338	31.1	930	24.0	**2737**	22.1
June	343	24.0	136	5.0	1306	30.3	1258	32.4	**3043**	24.6
July	328	23.0	575	21.0	1256	29.1	616	15.9	**2775**	22.4
August	24	1.7	514	18.7	53	1.2	-	-	**591**	4.8
September	182	12.7	584	21.3	-	-	-	-	**766**	6.2
October	82	5.7	212	7.7	-	-	-	-	**294**	2.4
November	-	-	23	0.8	-	-	-	-	**23**	0.2
Not specified	-	-	79	2.9	-	-	-	-	**79**	0.6
TOTAL	**1429**	**100**	**2743**	**100**	**4309**	**100**	**3881**	**100**	**12362**	**100**

2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

A rotational sampling design was used for the EU-SILC survey. Latvia applies a rotational panel in which the sample is divided into four sub-samples. Each of them is representing the whole population. Each year one of the rotation groups is dropped out and a new one is added to the sample.

2.1.8. Weightings

The longitudinal data sets contain information on individuals (and their households) traced from the original sample households in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (rotational groups 1, 2 and 3).

2.1.8.1. Design factor

Longitudinal weights were made from base weights RB060, which were calculated from design weights. The design weights (DB080) for dwellings were calculated according to the sample design:

$$DB080 = \frac{1}{prob\_dw} \; ;$$

$$prob\_dw = \frac{\text{hhpsupop} \cdot psustrat \cdot adrpsus}{hhstrpop \cdot adrp\sup} ,$$

where **prob_dw** - inclusion probabilities of addresses;

    hhpsupop - a number of households in each strata's each PSU of all population;

    psustrat - a number of the PSUs in each strata of sample;

    dwpsus - a number of dwellings in each strata's each PSU of sample;

    hhstrpop - a number of households in each strata of all population;

    dwpsup - a number of dwellings in each strata's each PSU of population.

The inclusion probability of the household and the individual is equal to the inclusion probability of the address. The design weights were adjusted for outliers (extremely high design weights) at the address level.

2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments

Base weights were corrected by non-response in the primary sampling units. The 2006, 2007 and 2008 data were adjusted for returnees. New household members with RB110 = 3 (moved into from outside sample) and former household members with RB110 = 5, 6 or 7 (moved out, died, not registered in the previous wave and did not live in household anymore) had RB060 = 0. The newly born (household members with RB110 = 4) received the weight of their mother. For each year, each rotational group with adjusted design weights was calibrated on the corresponding year's population.

2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)

For each year, each rotational group with adjusted design weights was calibrated on the corresponding year's population. Weights were calibrated (in the household level) on the basis of demographic data by breaking them down by a degree of urbanization (four groups - strata), 12 age groups (0-15; 16-20; 21-25; 26-30; 31-35; 36-40; 41-45; 46-50; 51-55; 56-60; 61-65; 66+), sex and 6 regions of Latvia (NUTS 3). GREG calibration was used.

2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weights

Calibrated weights are base weights RB060. For each rotational group, for each wave, the sums of weights RB060 are equal to the size of the longitudinal population in the scope at each wave from the start of the panel.

The longitudinal part of 2006 are the first rotational group, of 2007 - the first and the second rotational groups, but for 2008 and 2009 – the first, the second and the third rotational groups. Only they were selected for longitudinal weighting. So weights have a formula RB062 = k * RB060, where k is calculated as a proportion - number of households in the corresponding rotational group against the total number of households in all four longitudinal rotational groups.

2.1.8.5. Final household cross-sectional weight

The final cross-sectional weights DB090 were calculated as a product of the design factor, non-response adjustment factor and calibration factor:

$$DB090 = nonr\_w \cdot g \,,$$

where **g** - g-weights of the regression estimator.

2.1.9. Substitutions

No substitution was used.

2.2. Sampling errors

The following tables report the mean, the number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard error for different income components.

Estimates and their standard errors were computed with cross-sectional weights DB090

Table 2.2. **Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2005 (EU-SILC 2006)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY020	Total disposable household income	4077	662	1420	169
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	3867	656	1405	163
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	3566	835	1253	176
	Net income components at the household level				
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	1006	19	19	331
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	338	449	452	43
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	122	79	82	21
HY070N	Housing allowances	85	71	73	10
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	686	168	170	79
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	2730	35	40	902
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	57	20	20	25
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	28	691	713	4
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	461	173	177	42
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-51	164	167	11
	Net income components at the personal level				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	2328	1488	1523	74
PY021N	Company car	297	0	28	67
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	118	33	34	48
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1904	136	141	184
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	715	51	59	203
PY100N	Old-age benefits	962	61	934	18
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	484	37	37	57
PY120N	Sickness benefits	190	134	143	50
PY130N	Disability benefits	740	102	104	43
PY140N	Education-related allowances	195	50	51	44

[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

Table 2.3. **Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	6123	52	2723	170
HY020	Total disposable household income	4976	60	2730	129
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	4675	1	2712	128
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	4298	2	2428	136
	Net income components at the household level				
HY030N	Imputed rent	535	2592	2592	22
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	965	33	35	377
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	373	489	920	24
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	175	82	150	19
HY070N	Housing allowances	93	108	116	9
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	353	308	330	16
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1441	21	31	606
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	936	0	61	112
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	128	24	27	27
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	25	1344	1419	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	332	218	237	16
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	1462	32	1873	55
	Net income components at the personal level				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	2622	2571	3202	60
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	388	115	210	31
PY021N	Company car	438	0	56	69
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	126	44	52	17
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2376	222	236	308
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	336	0	982	19
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	162	5	5	96
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	377	41	299	43
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1180	20	1826	16
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	638	14	94	31
PY120N	Sickness benefits	240	53	451	30
PY130N	Disability benefits	772	113	247	29
PY140N	Education-related allowances	240	62	68	43

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[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
	Gross income components at the household level				
HY030G	Imputed rent	681	2592	2592	27
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	965	33	35	377
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	373	489	920	24
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	175	82	150	19
HY070G	Housing allowances	93	108	116	9
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	353	308	330	16
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1441	21	31	606
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	936	0	61	112
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	139	24	27	34
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	25	1344	1419	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	332	218	237	16
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	1462	32	1873	55
	Gross income components at the personal level				
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	3363	661	3202	80
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	388	115	210	31
PY021G	Company car	438	0	56	69
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	694	3015	3015	21
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	161	465	465	9
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	126	44	52	17
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2706	198	236	347
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	336	0	982	19
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	162	5	5	96
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	377	41	299	43
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1191	834	1826	17
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	638	14	94	31
PY120G	Sickness benefits	302	33	451	40
PY130G	Disability benefits	782	95	247	30
PY140G	Education-related allowances	240	62	68	43

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[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

Table 2.4. **Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	8835	69	4288	212
HY020	Total disposable household income	7207	38	4299	175
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	6813	56	4256	173
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	6524	90	3878	184
	Net income components at the household level				
HY030N	Imputed rent	612	4018	4018	14
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	415	55	56	99
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	560	3	1404	37
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	262	201	308	57
HY070N	Housing allowances	127	186	206	11
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	832	402	449	62
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4087	94	131	2612
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	1357	0	237	162
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	237	31	67	98
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	30	2325	2580	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	600	414	439	31
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2024	12	3001	54
	Net income components at the personal level				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3777	2620	5350	68
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	543	208	472	47
PY021N	Company car	586	0	93	88
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	197	125	133	38
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2891	356	390	225
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	375	0	1643	15
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	476	30	501	38
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1342	22	2748	11
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	764	0	115	32
PY120N	Sickness benefits	236	135	908	15
PY130N	Disability benefits	975	0	432	33
PY140N	Education-related allowances	382	128	138	97

[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
	Gross income components at the household level				
HY030G	Imputed rent	612	4018	4018	14
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	415	55	56	99
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	560	3	1404	37
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	262	201	308	57
HY070G	Housing allowances	127	186	206	11
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	832	402	449	62
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	4131	80	131	2612
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	1357	0	237	162
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	273	20	67	114
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	30	2325	2580	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	600	414	439	31
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2024	12	3001	54
	Gross income components at the personal level				
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4780	401	5351	90
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	543	208	472	47
PY021G	Company car	586	0	93	88
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	972	5012	5012	20
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	187	1145	1145	6
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	197	125	133	38
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3295	334	390	250
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	375	0	1643	15
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	480	13	501	38
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1351	14	2748	12
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	764	0	115	32
PY120G	Sickness benefits	287	135	908	19
PY130G	Disability benefits	985	0	432	36
PY140G	Education-related allowances	380	128	138	97

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[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

Table 2.5. **Mean, number of observations and standard errors of different income components, 2008 (EU-SILC 2009)**

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard errors, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	9883	61	3862	269
HY020	Total disposable household income	7996	62	3872	225
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivor's benefits	7494	78	3838	216
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	7127	102	3470	232
	Net income components at the household level				
HY030N	Imputed rent	542	3661	3661	11
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	751	47	47	244
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	723	4	1182	57
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	223	160	284	19
HY070N	Housing allowances	164	125	129	23
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1031	377	414	56
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5136	106	138	2953
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	1263	0	245	86
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	232	12	14	57
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	27	2008	2238	2
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	850	356	379	59
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2285	5	2739	64
	Net income components at the personal level				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4203	1748	4653	80
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	452	199	446	32
PY021N	Company car	508	0	59	73
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	177	141	159	18
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2387	358	392	301
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	456	0	1641	20
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	602	28	398	51
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1699	15	2513	12
PY110N	Survivor` benefits	873	0	99	47
PY120N	Sickness benefits	323	115	788	25
PY130N	Disability benefits	1163	0	418	63
PY140N	Education-related allowances	338	143	151	70

[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

	Income components	Mean, LVL [1]	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL [1]
			Before imputation	After imputation	
	Gross income components at the household level				
HY030G	Imputed rent	542	3661	3661	11
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	751	47	47	244
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	723	4	1182	57
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	223	160	284	19
HY070G	Housing allowances	164	125	129	23
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	1031	377	414	56
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	5166	106	138	2952
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	1263	0	245	86
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	298	11	14	78
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	27	2008	2238	2
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	850	356	379	59
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2285	5	2739	64
	Gross income components at the personal level				
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	5390	329	4653	108
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	452	199	446	32
PY021G	Company car	508	0	59	73
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	1178	4372	4372	24
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contribution	162	1050	1050	4
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	177	141	159	18
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2685	303	392	342
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	456	0	1641	20
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	604	28	398	51
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1719	15	2513	14
PY110G	Survivor` benefits	873	0	99	47
PY120G	Sickness benefits	390	115	788	31
PY130G	Disability benefits	1184	0	418	69
PY140G	Education-related allowances	338	143	151	70

[1] Zeros are not included in calculations.

Table 2.6. **Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2005 (EU-SILC 2006), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	1 907	189	444	141
2 household members	2 681	620	1226	129
3 household members	2 639	351	690	159
4 and more household members	2 616	191	618	176
By age groups				
<25	2 696	293	456	165
25-34	3 492	246	377	203
35-44	2 665	298	467	130
45-54	2 642	311	464	191
55-64	2 199	176	459	121
65+	1 846	27	755	76
By sex				
Male	2 670	596	1240	105
Female	2 466	755	1738	91

Table 2.7. **Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2006 (EU-SILC 2007), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	2 425	35	938	93
2 household members	3 409	36	2218	115
3 household members	3 121	21	1332	114
4 and more household members	3 360	0	1133	154
By age groups				
<25	3 172	13	827	107
25-34	4 257	9	664	173
35-44	3 403	15	854	108
45-54	3 304	31	903	120
55-64	2 860	23	851	112
65+	2 331	1	1522	67
By sex				
Male	3 332	47	2394	86
Female	3 064	45	3227	73

Table 2.8. **Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2007 (EU-SILC 2008), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	3 382	32	1415	460
2 household members	4 998	10	3402	146
3 household members	4 585	3	2256	137
4 and more household members	4 712	0	1952	174
By age groups				
<25	4 503	14	1408	129
25-34	6 236	1	1049	229
35-44	5 084	4	1318	161
45-54	4 702	15	1580	145
55-64	4 393	10	1311	477
65+	3 040	1	2359	83
By sex				
Male	4 853	28	3868	169
Female	4 382	17	5157	88

Table 2.9. **Mean, number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors of the equivalised disposable income 2008 (EU-SILC 2009), weighted**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	3 638	46	1243	531
2 household members	5 388	24	3058	173
3 household members	5 217	12	2097	148
4 and more household members	5 296	0	1769	202
By age groups				
<25	4 804	16	1240	143
25-34	6 558	2	916	251
35-44	5 564	13	1146	212
45-54	5 201	28	1427	166
55-64	5 314	22	1228	545
65+	3 462	1	2210	89
By sex				
Male	5 327	47	3486	196
Female	4 875	35	4681	97

2.3. Non-sampling errors

2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors

Two sampling frames were built for each sampling stage. At the first stage counting areas from the list of the Population Census 2000 were used as a sampling frame. All territory of Latvia was divided in small areas (smaller than LAU 2) during the Population Census 2000. The list contained information about the number of households in each counting area.

At the second stage sampling frame was built from the Population Register, statistical register of dwellings and statistical register of households.

The second stage sampling frame was built by using a copy of the Population Register. Both statistical registers of dwellings and households were updated by using the Population Register.

2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors

The measurement errors can arise from the questionnaire (effects of the design, content and wording), from the data collection method (effects of the modes of interviewing), from interviewers (effects of the interviewer on the response to a question) and from respondents (effects of the respondent on the interpretation of items). As it was impossible to avoid such errors completely, several steps were taken by the CSB to reduce them as much as possible.

Like as in the EU-SILC 2005 operation 3 types of questionnaires were developed for the EU-SILC 2006, 2007. 2008 and 2009 operations: the Household Register (to collect demographic information about all household members), the Household Questionnaire (to collect all information related to household – dwelling costs, housing conditions, income components received at the household level etc.), the Personal Questionnaire (to collect all needed information for each household member aged 16 and over in the previous calendar year) and the Household List (an additional document to record all the necessary information about household members for tracing purposes and for linkage with data from administrative registers). The household members' first, second names, contact addresses, phone numbers (fixed and mobile phone numbers) and personal identification codes were recorded in Household List. The Blaise CAPI and CATI (for the first time in 2008) applications (since 2006) as well as the paper questionnaires of the EU-SILC survey were available in Latvian and in Russian (the language of the largest ethnic minority in Latvia). Only households that were participating in the EU-SILC survey for the second, third or fourth time and had have specified phone numbers in the previous waves, were used for CATI. Not all, but the majority of households with phone numbers were used for CATI. It was possible for a household to refuse from CATI, and then CAPI was used. CAPI was used also in those cases when a telephone interview was not possible (the phone number was wrong, the phone line damaged, the phone line busy, etc.).

The CSB interviewers carried out the fieldwork of the EU-SILC survey. For the field staff was organised an intensive training session. The aims of the training were to introduce the fieldwork stuff with methodology of the EU-SILC survey, to instruct interviewers for accurate fieldwork

execution of the survey. In 2006 a special emphasis was put on training to work with laptop computers and using Blaise data entry application. Several tests (including a practical interview to fill the EU-SILC questionnaires) were developed to check interviewers' knowledge after the training session.

To increase response rates several steps were made to introduce Latvian residents with the EU-SILC survey before starting the fieldwork. A press release was prepared; several publications were made in national and regional newspapers to provide publicity of the EU-SILC survey. An introduction letter with a EU-SILC booklet were sent to selected addresses to establish the first contact with a household before the interview.

Measurement errors were detected by analysing Interviewer's reports, by organizing discussions with interviewers after the fieldwork execution and by logical checks and verification of the received data.

From 2006 onwards the treatment system of the EU-SILC data became less time consuming as it had been in 2005. It was related with the introduction of CAPI by using BLAISE software. It has to be noted that the year of 2006 was the first year when laptops were used in social surveys of the CSB and the EU-SILC was one of the first surveys where the CAPI system was used for carrying out the survey. Overall, the interviewers adopted computer skills very fast but in several cases they needed additional explanations about marking answers by using CAPI. Although laptops were given to all interviewers, a part of them made interviews by using paper questionnaires. This is still true also in 2009 - a part of interviews were collected by means of paper questionnaires. Paper questionnaires were used when the laptop could not be used (for example, for security considerations, discharged battery, etc.). Completed paper questionnaires later were entered into laptop by the same interviewer, who had done the interview, and then transmitted to the CSB.

A remarkable number of logical checks as well as a part of personal data from the previous year of the survey were introduced into the program. Nevertheless, it has to be noted that the program had one defect in 2006: time registration was not considered completely in cases when household data were corrected, revised or supplemented for several times and in cases when the interview was made by using PAPI. This problem was solved in 2007.

There were several factors, which might give the negative impact to the quality of the EU-SILC 2007 data:
- the EU-SILC 2007 Questionnaires contain the largest number of questions than ever before. Questions about net income and about gross income were asked to

respondents. It was done in that way because a possibility to use administrative data for making cross-sectional database of the EU-SILC 2007 before the fieldwork was unclear.

- interviewers had a high workload;
- the interviewers' stuff was changing very frequently, there were problems to train newcomers;
- there was a chronic lack of interviewers, especially in Riga and neighboured areas;
- interviewers were hesitating to use the opportunity to agree on the meeting time by phone;
- the training of interviewers lost its effectiveness if the fieldwork lasted till autumn (in 2007 the training was carried out in the middle of February).

The interviewers complained also about the length of the questionnaire covering too much information. Several advantages of using laptops were mentioned: easier interviewing, many mistakes were avoided, laptops increased the respect among respondents, interviewing with laptops was more prestige and also more convenient. Disadvantages of laptop usage were: recharging during the interviews was very difficult (respondents were not willing to allow recharging PC); it was heavy to carry laptops all the time.

The quantity of personal data from the previous year of the survey introduced into the program from EU-SILC 2008 onwards had increased compared with EU-SILC 2007. For the first time information about respondent's name, surname, personal identification code, date of birth and sex were prefilled in the BLAISE data entry programme for the new rotational group if the respondent actually lived in the same address as specified in the Population Register.

Data were transformed from BLAISE to MS ACCESS (a modified version of application of the previous year), where the initial database had been analysed and corrected. Data were compared with data from the previous EU-SILC operations, when it was possible. Compliance of the longitudinal data files with Eurostat requirements was checked with the SAS program.

2.3.3. Non-response errors
2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Table 2.10. **Sample size and accepted interviews**

	Total	DB075 = 1	DB075 = 2	DB075=3	DB075 = 4
2006					
Accepted household interviews	**1 429**	1429	-		-
Personal interview accepted:					
Number of persons 16 years and older	**3 019**	3019	-		-
Sample persons	**3 019**	3019	-		-
Co-residents	**0**	0	-		-
2007					
Accepted household interviews	**2 746**	1 167	1579		-
Personal interview accepted:					
Number of persons 16 years and older	**5 745**	2 470	3275		-
Sample persons	**5 695**	2 420	3275		-
Co-residents	**50**	50	0		-
2008					
Accepted household interviews	**4309**	1 073	1 351	1889	-
Personal interview accepted:					
Number of persons 16 years and older	**9183**	2 278	2 831	4074	-
Sample persons	**9210**	2 213	2 782	4215	-
Co-residents	**744**	65	49	630	-
2009					
Accepted household interviews	**3881**	1 019	1 244	1618	-
Personal interview accepted:					
Number of persons 16 years and older	**8245**	2 140	2 645	3460	-
Sample persons	**8172**	2 034	2 558	3580	-
Co-residents	**876**	106	87	683	-

2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Table 2.11. **Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 2 and wave 1 (rotational group 1)**

		Sample outcome in wave 2 – *2007*											Total
		DB130=11											
		DB135=1	DB135=2	DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	
Sample outcome in wave 1 - *2006*	DB130=11 DB135=1	1156	1	0	56	8	11	69	1	88	0	2	1392
	DB135=2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120=21												0
	DB120=22												0
	DB120=23												0
	DB130=21												0
	DB130=22												0
	DB130=23												0
	DB130=24												0
	Total	1156	1	0	56	8	11	69	1	88	0	2	1392
New households in wave 2 - *2007*	DB110=8	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	11
	DB110=9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Total		1166	1	0	56	9	11	69	1	88	0	2	1403

Wave response rate = 0.832

Refusal rate = 0.049

Non-contact and others = 0.112

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.886

Follow-up ratio = 0.894

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.838

Table 2.12. **Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 3 and wave 2 (rotational groups 1 and 2)**

		Sample outcome in wave 3 - *2008*											Total
		DB130=11											
		DB135=1	DB135=2	DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	
Sample outcome in wave 2 - *2007*	DB130=11 / DB135=1	2360	3	1	47	20	13	170	3	96	1	4	2718
	DB135=2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	DB120=21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120=22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120=23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130=21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130=22	40	0	0	7	0	2	5	0	2	0	0	56
	DB130=23	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
	DB130=24	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	10
	Total	2412	3	1	54	23	16	177	3	101	1	4	2795
New households in wave 3 - *2008*	DB110=8	8	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	NA	NA	0	15
	DB110=9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Total		2420	4	1	58	23	17	178	3	101	1	4	2810

Wave response rate = 0.862

Refusal rate = 0.063

Non-contact and others = 0.066

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.894

Follow-up ratio = 0.899

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.890

Table 2.13. **Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 4 and wave 3 (rotational groups 1, 2 and 3)**

		DB130=11											Total
		DB135=1	DB135=2	DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB120=23	
Sample outcome in wave 3 - 2008	DB130=11 DB135=1	3814	0	0	76	21	8	196	2	77	0	2	4196
	DB135=2	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
	DB120=21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB120=22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	DB120=23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130=21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DB130=22	21	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	47
	DB130=23	9	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	0	19
	DB130=24	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	14
	Total	3852	0	0	90	25	9	211	2	91	0	2	4282
New households in wave 4 - 2009	DB110=8	29	0	0	2	0	2	7	0	NA	NA	2	42
	DB110=9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
Total		3881	0	0	92	25	11	218	2	91	0	4	4324

Wave response rate = 0.898

Refusal rate = 0.050

Non-contact and others = 0.045

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.925

Follow-up ratio = 0.932

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.925

Table 2.14. **Personal Interview outcome in wave 2 – 2007 (rotational group 1)**

	2007										Total
RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	Pl		
	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33					
Sample persons forwarded from last wave											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	2365	0	0	21	23	10	0				2419
[2] RB110 = 6											0
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											0
[5] RB120 = 3											0
[6] RB120 = 4											0
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or –1											0
[8] DB110 = 3-6											0
New sample persons											
[9] Reached age 16	59	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	65
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Non-sample persons 16+											
[11] 2007 from 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)											
[13] From 2006											0
SUM OF ROWS:											
1+3+6+7+9+10	2424	0	0	22	23	12	0	3	0	0	2484
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	2424	0	0	22	23	12	0	3	0	0	2484
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	2424	0	0	22	23	12	0	3	0	0	2484

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.976
Wave response rate of co-residents = -
Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.976
Rate ($_{RB250=21}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=22}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=23}$) = 0.009
Rate ($_{RB250=31}$) = 0.009
Rate ($_{RB250=32}$) = 0.004
Rate ($_{RB250=33}$) = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = -

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = -

Response rate for non-sample persons = -

Table 2.15. **Personal Interview outcome in wave 3 – 2008 (rotational group 1 and 2)**

	2008										Total
RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	Pl		
	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33					
Sample persons forwarded from last wave											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	4718	5	0	16	39	2	2				4782
[2] RB110 = 6											67
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											7
[5] RB120 = 3											29
[6] RB120 = 4											81
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or –1											119
[8] DB110 = 3-6											0
New sample persons											
[9] Reached age 16	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	102
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Non-sample persons 16+											
[11] 2008 from 2007	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	41
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)											
[13] From 2007											0
SUM OF ROWS:											
1+3+6+7+9+10	4812	5	0	16	39	2	2	8	0	0	5084
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	4812	5	0	16	39	2	2	8	0	0	5084
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	4845	5	0	16	39	2	2	14	2	0	5125

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.947
Wave response rate of co-residents = 0.892
Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.947
Rate ($_{RB250=21}$) = 0.001
Rate ($_{RB250=22}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=23}$) = 0.003
Rate ($_{RB250=31}$) = 0.008
Rate ($_{RB250=32}$) = 0.000
Rate ($_{RB250=33}$) = 0.000

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = 1.985

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = 1.999

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = -

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0.892

Table 2.16. **Personal Interview outcome in wave 4 – 2009 (rotational groups 1, 2 and 3)**

	2009										Total
	RB250 = 11, 12, 13	Not completed because of						HHnc	Pn	PI	
		RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33				
Sample persons forwarded from last wave											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	7726	0	0	0	0	0	0				7726
[2] RB110 = 6											87
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											6
[5] RB120 = 3											58
[6] RB120 = 4											109
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or –1											73
[8] DB110 = 3-6											0
New sample persons											
[9] Reached age 16	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	126
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Non-sample persons 16+											
[11] 2009 from 2008	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	61
2009 from 2007	24	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	34
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)											
[13] From 2008											0
SUM OF ROWS:											
1+3+6+7+9+10	7837	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	8034
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	7837	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	8034
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	7914	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	3	0	8129

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.975
Wave response rate of co-residents = 0.930
Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.975
Rate ($_{RB250=21}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=22}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=23}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=31}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=32}$) = -
Rate ($_{RB250=33}$) = -

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons = 1.629

Achieved sample size ratio for sample persons and co-residents = 1.633

Achieved sample size for co-residents selected the first wave = 1.606

Response rate for non-sample persons = 0.856

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by the record of contact at the address (DB120), by the household questionnaire result (DB130) and by the household interview acceptance (DB135)

Table 2.17. **Distribution of households by DB110**

		Total	DB110										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2006	Total	**2 365**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 365	0	0
	%	**100**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	0
2007	Total	**4 599**	1 284	22	6	3	9	0	70	14	3 156	0	35
	%	**100**	27.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	1.5	0.3	68.6	0	0.8
2008	Total	**6 013**	2 653	44	3	6	13	2	77	29	3164	1	21
	%	**100**	44.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	52.6	0	0.3
2009	Total	**4 460**	4 111	80	3	12	41	8	27	59	0	0	119
	%	**100**	92.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.3	0	0.0	2.7

Table 2.18. **Distribution of households by DB120**

		Total	DB120				
			11	21	22	23	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**2 365**	2 027	12	56	160	110
	%	**100**	85.7	0.5	2.4	6.8	4.7
2007	Total	**3 192**	2 400	15	131	199	447
	%	**100**	75.2	0.5	4.1	6.2	14.0
2008	Total	**3 237**	2 898	14	109	192	24
	%	**100**	89.5	0.4	3.4	5.9	0.7
2009	Total	**139**	117	2	0	4	16
	%	**100**	84.2	1.4	0.0	2.9	11.5

Table 2.19. **Distribution of households by DB130**

		Total	DB130					
			11	21	22	23	24	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**2 027**	1 429	278	264	21	34	1
	%	**100**	70.5	13.7	13.0	1.0	1.7	0
2007	Total	**3 684**	2 746	475	349	30	84	0
	%	**100**	74.5	12.9	9.5	0.8	2.3	0.0
2008	Total	**5 551**	4 317	631	472	51	77	3
	%	**100**	77.8	11.4	8.5	0.9	1.4	0.1
2009	Total	**4 228**	3 881	218	92	25	11	1
	%	**100**	91.8	5.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.0

Table 2.20. **Distribution of households by DB135**

		Total	DB135		
			1	2	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**1 429**	1 429	0	0
	%	**100**	100.0	0.0	0
2007	Total	**2 746**	2 743	3	0
	%	**100**	99.9	0.1	0
2008	Total	**4 317**	4 309	8	0
	%	**100**	99.8	0.2	0
2009	Total	**3 881**	3 881	0	0
	%	**100**	100.0	0.0	0

2.3.3.4. Distribution of persons by membership status (RB110)

Table 2.21. **Distribution of persons by membership status (RB110)**

		Total	Current household members				No current household members			Missing (-1)
			RB110				RB120 = 2 to 4	RB110		
			1	2	3	4		6	7	
2006	Total	**3 630**	3 630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**100**	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Total	**6 942**	6 776	12	59	22	49	24	0	0
	%	**100**	97.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0
2008	Total	**11 116**	10 742	17	102	37	147	70	1	0
	%	**100**	96.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.6	0	0
2009	Total	**9 995**	9 348	45	211	70	222	95	4	0
	%	**100**	93.5	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.0	0

Table 2.22. **Distribution of persons moving out by RB120**

		Total	RB110 = 5				
			RB120 = 1		RB120 = 2	RB120 = 3	RB120 = 4
			This person is a current household member of the household in this wave	This person is not a current household member			
2007	Total	**67**	11	7	1	16	32
	%	**100**	16.4	10	1.5	23.9	47.8
2008	Total	**199**	16	36	9	33	105
	%	**100**	8.0	18.1	4.5	16.6	52.8
2009	Total	**312**	42	48	11	69	142
	%	**100**	13.5	15.4	3.5	22.1	45.5

30

2.3.3.5. *Item non-response*

The tables provide an overview of non-response on the household and individual level. For every income component the total number of households/persons having received the component and the breakdown with regard to the completeness of information are given. In EU-SILC 2006 and 2007 the data of old age benefits was collected both from survey questionnaires and administrative registers. In EU-SILC 2007 all necessary income components were collected from the survey questionnaires and big share of the income components were collected from administrative registers. From EU-SILC 2008 onwards big share of the income components was collected only from administrative registers.

Table 2.23. **Information on item non-response on the household level in 2005 (EU-SILC 2006)**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY020	Total disposable household income	1 420	99.4	662	46.6	751	52.9	7	0.5
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	1 405	98.3	656	46.7	742	52.8	7	0.5
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	1 253	87.7	835	66.6	410	32.7	8	0.6
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	19	1.3	19	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	452	31.6	449	99.3	0	0.0	3	0.7
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	82	5.7	79	96.3	0	0.0	3	3.7
HY070N	Housing allowances	73	5.1	71	97.3	0	0.0	2	2.7
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	170	11.9	168	98.8	0	0.0	2	1.2
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	40	2.8	35	87.5	0	0.0	5	12.5
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	20	1.4	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	713	49.9	691	96.9	0	0.0	22	3.1
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	177	12.4	173	97.7	0	0.0	4	2.3
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	167	11.7	164	98.2	0	0.0	3	1.8

Table 2.24. **Information on item non-response on the household level in 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY010	Total household gross income	2723	99.27	52	1.9	2481	91.1	190	7.0
HY020	Total disposable household income	2 730	99.5	60	2.2	2 535	92.9	135	4.9
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	2 712	98.9	1	0.0	2 555	94.2	156	5.8
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	2 428	88.5	1	0.0	2 335	96.2	92	3.8
HY030G	Imputed rent	2 592	94.5	2 592	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY030N	Imputed rent	2 592	94.5	2 592	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	35	1.3	33	94.3	0	0.0	2	5.7
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	35	1.3	33	94.3	0	0.0	2	5.7
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	920	33.5	489	53.2	12	1.3	419	45.5
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	920	33.5	489	53.2	12	1.3	419	45.5
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	150	5.5	82	54.7	2	1.3	66	44.0
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	150	5.5	82	54.7	2	1.3	66	44.0
HY070G	Housing allowances	116	4.2	108	93.1	0	0.0	8	6.9
HY070N	Housing allowances	116	4.2	108	93.1	0	0.0	8	6.9
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	330	12.0	308	93.3	0	0.0	22	6.7
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	330	12.0	308	93.3		0.0	22	6.7
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	31	1.1	21	67.7	0	0.0	10	32.3
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	31	1.1	21	67.7	0	0.0	10	32.3
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	61	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	61	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	27	1.0	24	88.9	0	0.0	3	11.1
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	27	1.0	24	88.9	0	0.0	3	11.1
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	1419	51.7	1344	94.7	0	0.0	75	5.3
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	1419	51.7	1344	94.7	0	0.0	75	5.3
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	237	8.6	218	92.0	0	0.0	19	8.0
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	237	8.6	218	92.0	0	0.0	19	8.0
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	1873	68.3	32	1.7	1612	86.1	229	12.2
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	1873	68.3	32	1.7	1612	86.1	229	12.2

Table 2.25. **Information on item non-response on the household level in 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY010	Total household gross income	4 288	99.5	69	1.6	3 249	75.8	970	22.6
HY020	Total disposable household income	4 299	99.8	38	0.9	3 801	88.4	460	10.7
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	4 256	98.8	56	1.3	3 640	85.5	560	13.2
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	3 878	90.0	90	2.3	3 595	92.7	193	5.0
HY030G	Imputed rent	4 018	93.2	4018	100.0	0	0	0	0
HY030N	Imputed rent	4 018	93.2	4018	100.0	0	0	0	0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	56	1.3	55	98.2	0	0	1	1.8
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	56	1.3	55	98.2	0	0	1	1.8
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	1404	32.6	3	0.2	37	2.6	1364	97.2
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	1404	32.6	3	0.2	37	2.6	1364	97.2
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	308	7.1	201	65.3	0	0	107	34.7
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	308	7.1	201	65.3	0	0	107	34.7
HY070G	Housing allowances	206	4.8	186	90.3	0	0	20	9.7
HY070N	Housing allowances	206	4.8	186	90.3	0	0	20	9.7
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	449	10.4	402	89.5	0	0	47	10.5
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	449	10.4	402	89.5	0	0	47	10.5
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	131	3.0	80	61.1	0	0	51	38.9
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	131	3.0	94	71.8	0	0	37	28.2
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	237	5.5	0	0.0	0	0	237	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	237	5.5	0	0.0	0	0	237	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	67	1.6	20	29.9	0	0	47	70.1
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	67	1.6	31	46.3	0	0	36	53.7
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	2 580	59.9	2 325	90.1	0	0	255	9.9
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	2 580	59.9	2 325	90.1	0	0	255	9.9
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	439	10.2	414	94.3	0	0	25	5.7
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	439	10.2	414	94.3	0	0	25	5.7
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	3 001	69.6	12	0.4	2 616	87.2	373	12.4
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	3 001	69.6	12	0.4	2 616	87.2	373	12.4

Table 2.26. **Information on item non-response on the household level in 2008(EU-SILC 2009)**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY010	Total household gross income	3 862	99.5	61	1.6	2 912	75.4	889	23.0
HY020	Total disposable household income	3 872	99.8	62	1.6	3 368	87.0	442	11.4
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	3 838	98.9	78	2.0	3 234	84.3	526	13.7
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	3 470	89.4	102	2.9	3 208	92.4	160	4.6
HY030G	Imputed rent	3661	94.3	3661	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY030N	Imputed rent	3661	94.3	3661	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land	47	1.2	47	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	47	1.2	47	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	1182	30.5	4	0.3	0	0.0	1178	99.7
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	1182	30.5	4	0.3	0	0.0	1178	99.7
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	284	7.3	160	56.3	0	0.0	124	43.7
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	284	7.3	160	56.3	0	0.0	124	43.7
HY070G	Housing allowances	129	3.3	125	96.9	0	0.0	4	3.1
HY070N	Housing allowances	129	3.3	125	96.9	0	0.0	4	3.1
HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	414	10.7	377	91.1	0	0.0	37	8.9
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	414	10.7	377	91.1	0	0.0	37	8.9
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	138	3.6	106	76.8	0	0.0	32	23.2
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	138	3.6	106	76.8	0	0.0	32	23.2
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage	245	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	245	100.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage	245	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	245	100.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16	14	0.4	11	78.6	0	0.0	3	21.4
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	14	0.4	12	85.7	0	0.0	2	14.3
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth	2 238	57.7	2 008	89.7	0	0.0	230	10.3
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	2 238	57.7	2 008	89.7	0	0.0	230	10.3
HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	379	9.8	356	93.9	0	0.0	23	6.1
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	379	9.8	356	93.9	0	0.0	23	6.1
HY140G	Tax on income and social contributions	2 739	70.6	5	0.2	2 368	86.5	366	13.4
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions	2 739	70.6	5	0.2	2 368	86.5	366	13.4

Table 2.27. **Information on item non-response on the individual level 2005 (EU-SILC 2006)**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	1 523	51.1	1 488	97.7	0	0	35	2.3
PY021N	Company car	28	0.9	0	0.0	0	0	28	100.0
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	34	1.1	33	97.1	0	0	1	2.9
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	141	4.7	136	96.5	0	0	5	3.5
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	59	2.0	51	86.4	0	0	8	13.6
PY100N	Old-age benefits	934	31.4	61	6.5	849	90.9	24	2.6
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	37	1.2	37	100.0	0	0	0	0
PY120N	Sickness benefits	143	4.8	134	93.7	0	0	9	6.3
PY130N	Disability benefits	104	3.5	102	98.1	0	0	2	1.9
PY140N	Education-related allowances	51	1.7	50	98.0	0	0	1	2.0

Table 2.28. **Information on item non-response on the individual level 2006 (EU-SILC 2007)**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	3235	57.6	682	21.1	1451	44.9	1102	34.1
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3 235	57.6	2 599	80.3	0	0	636	19.7
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	211	3.8	115	54.5	0	0	96	45.5
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	211	3.8	115	54.5	0	0	96	45.5
PY021G	Company car	56	1.0	0	0.0	0	0	56	100.0
PY021N	Company car	56	1.0	0	0.0	0	0	56	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	3036	54.0	3036	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	468	8.3	468	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	52	0.9	44	84.6	0	0	8	15.4
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	52	0.9	44	84.6	0	0	8	15.4
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	239	4.3	201	84.1	0	0	38	15.9
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	239	4.3	225	94.1	0	0	14	5.9
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	988	17.6	0	0.0	0	0	988	100.0
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	988	17.6	0	0.0	0	0	988	100.0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	5	0.1	5	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	5	0.1	5	100.0	0	0	0	0.0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	300	5.3	42	14.0	13	4.3	245	81.7
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	300	5.3	42	14.0	13	4.3	245	81.7
PY100G	Old-age benefits	1836	32.7	840	45.8	15	0.8	981	53.4
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1 836	32.7	20	1.1	1 688	91.9	128	7.0
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	97	1.7	14	14.4	1	1.0	82	84.5
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	97	1.7	14	14.4	1	1.0	82	84.5
PY120G	Sickness benefits	456	8.1	33	7.2	10	2.2	413	90.6
PY120N	Sickness benefits	456	8.1	53	11.6	19	4.2	384	84.2
PY130G	Disability benefits	250	4.4	98	39.2	10	4	142	56.8
PY130N	Disability benefits	250	4.4	116	46.4	10	4	124	49.6
PY140G	Education-related allowances	68	1.2	62	91.2	0	0	6	8.8
PY140N	Education-related allowances	68	1.2	62	91.2	0	0	6	8.8

Table 2.29. **Information on item non-response on the individual level 2007 (EU-SILC 2008)**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	5 438	60.3	413	7.6	4 095	75.3	930	17.1
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	5 437	60.2	2 669	49.1	1 839	33.8	929	17.1
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	476	5.3	211	44.3	39	8.2	226	47.5
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	476	5.3	211	44.3	39	8.2	226	47.5
PY021G	Company car	93	1.0	0	0	0	0	93	100.0
PY021N	Company car	93	1.0	0	0	0	0	93	100.0
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	5089	56.4	5089	100.0	0	0	0	0
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	1157	12.8	1157	100.0	0	0	0	0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	135	1.5	127	94.1	0	0	8	5.9
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	135	1.5	127	94.1	0	0	8	5.9
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	394	4.4	337	85.5	0	0	57	14.5
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	394	4.4	360	91.4	0	0	34	8.6
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1 653	18.3	0	0	0	0	1 653	100.0
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1 653	18.3	0	0	0	0	1 653	100.0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	511	5.7	14	2.7	0	0	497	97.3
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	511	5.7	32	6.3	0	0	479	93.7
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2 772	30.7	15	0.5	0	0	2757	99.5
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2 772	30.7	23	0.8	0	0	2749	99.2
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	117	1.3	0	0.0	0	0	117	100.0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	117	1.3	0	0.0	0	0	117	100.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	920	10.2	135	14.7	0	0	785	85.3
PY120N	Sickness benefits	920	10.2	135	14.7	0	0	785	85.3
PY130G	Disability benefits	433	4.8	0	0.0	0	0	433	100.0
PY130N	Disability benefits	433	4.8	0	0.0	0	0	433	100.0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	140	1.6	130	92.9	0	0	10	7.1
PY140N	Education-related allowances	140	1.6	130	92.9	0	0	10	7.1

Table 2.30. **Information on item non-response on the individual level 2008 (EU-SILC 2009)**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income	4 837	58.7	341	7.0	3 757	77.7	739	15.3
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	4 837	58.7	1 822	37.7	2 276	47.1	739	15.3
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income	460	5.6	204	44.3	30	6.5	226	49.1
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	460	5.6	204	44.3	30	6.5	226	49.1
PY021G	Company car	61	0.7	0	0	0	0	61	100.0
PY021N	Company car	60	0.7	0	0	0	0	61	101.7
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	4538	55.0	4538	100.0	0	0	0	0
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	1074	13.0	1074	100.0	0	0	0	0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pension plans	161	2.0	143	88.8	0	0	18	11.2
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	161	2.0	143	88.8	0	0	18	11.2
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	405	4.9	312	77.0	0	0	93	23.0
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	405	4.9	367	90.6	0	0	38	9.4
PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1 669	20.2	0	0	0	0	1 669	100.0
PY070N	Value of goods produced for own consumption	1 669	20.2	0	0	0	0	1 669	100.0
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	417	5.1	28	6.7	0	0	389	93.3
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	417	5.1	28	6.7	0	0	389	93.3
PY100G	Old-age benefits	2 568	31.1	16	0.6	0	0	2 552	99.4
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2 568	31.1	16	0.6	0	0	2 552	99.4
PY110G	Survivor's benefits	107	1.3	0	0	0	0	107	100.0
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	107	1.3	0	0	0	0	107	100.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits	815	9.9	117	14.4	0	0	698	85.6
PY120N	Sickness benefits	815	9.9	117	14.4	0	0	698	85.6
PY130G	Disability benefits	431	5.2	0	0.0	0	0	431	100.0
PY130N	Disability benefits	431	5.2	0	0.0	0	0	431	100.0
PY140G	Education-related allowances	164	2.0	153	93.3	0	0	11	6.7
PY140N	Education-related allowances	164	2.0	153	93.3	0	0	11	6.7

2.4. Mode of data collection

In Latvia all persons aged 16 and over at the end of the income reference period were selected for a personal interview.

Table 2.31. **Distribution of household members by RB250**

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3)

		Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2006	Total	**3 019**	2 106	0	872	0	0	0	12	24	5	0
	%	**100**	69.8	0	28.9	0	0.0	0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0
2007	Total	**5 745**	0	0	5 621	0	2	0	52	51	18	1
	%	**100**	0.0	0	97.8	0	0	0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
2008	Total	**9 183**	0	0	9 025	0	12	0	46	90	8	2
	%	**100**	0	0	98.3	0	0.1	0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0
2009	Total	**8 245**	0	0	8 188	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**100**	0	0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.32. **Distribution of household members by RB250**

SAMPLE PERSONS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 1)

		Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2006	Total	**3 019**	2 106	0	872	0	0	0	12	24	5	0
	%	**100**	69.8	0	29	0	0.0	0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0
2007	Total	**5 695**	0	0	5573	0	2	0	51	50	18	1
	%	**100**	0.0	0	97.9	0	0.0	0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0
2008	Total	**9 069**	0	0	8 915	0	12	0	46	86	8	2
	%	**100**	0	0	98.3	0	0.1	0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0
2009	Total	**7 955**	0	0	7 910	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**100**	0	0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.33. **Distribution of household members by RB250**

CO-RESIDENTS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 2)

		Total	RB250=11	RB250=12	RB250=13	RB250=14	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33
2006	Total	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Total	**50**	0	0	48	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	%	**100**	0.0	0	96.0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0
2008	Total	**114**	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	%	**100**	0	0	96.5	0	0	0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0
2009	Total	**290**	0	0	278	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**100**	0	0	95.9	4.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Table 2.34. **Distribution of household members by RB260**

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**2 978**	344	2 375	78	7	174	0
	%	**100**	11.6	79.8	2.6	0.2	5.8	0
2007	Total	**5 621**	660	4 343	344	4	265	5
	%	**100**	11.7	77.3	6.1	0.1	4.7	0.1
2008	Total	**9 025**	672	5 923	1 185	8	1237	0
	%	**100**	7.4	65.6	13.1	0.1	13.7	0.0
2009	Total	**8 188**	266	2 452	3 268	5	2 197	0
	%	**100**	3.2	29.9	39.9	0.1	26.8	0

Table 2.35. **Distribution of household members by RB260**

SAMPLE PERSONS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 1) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**2 978**	344	2 375	78	7	174	0
	%	**100**	11.6	79.8	2.6	0.2	5.8	0
2007	Total	**5 573**	657	4 303	341	4	263	5
	%	**100**	11.8	77.2	6.1	0.1	4.7	0.1
2008	Total	**8 915**	665	5 865	1176	8	1201	0
	%	**100**	7.5	65.8	13.2	0.1	13.5	0.0
2009	Total	**7 910**	257	2 379	3 208	4	2 062	0
	%	**100**	3.2	30.1	40.6	0.1	26.1	0

Table 2.36. **Distribution of household members by RB260**

CO-RESIDENTS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3 and RB100 = 2) and RB250 = 11 or 13

		Total	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=4	RB260=5	Missing (-1)
2006	Total	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	Total	**48**	3	40	3	0	2	0
	%	**100**	6.3	83.3	6.3	0	4.2	0
2008	Total	**110**	7	58	9	0	36	0
	%	**100**	6.4	52.7	8.2	0.0	32.7	0
2009	Total	**278**	9	73	60	1	135	0
	%	**100**	3.2	26.3	21.6	0.4	48.6	0

2.5. Imputation procedure

Data were imputed on the household and personal level. A hot-deck method was used for both imputations. The main principle of the hot deck method is to use the current data (donors) to provide imputed values for records with missing values. Homogenous groups for households and persons were made. Households and items on the personal level were imputed as a random unit of filled units from the group.

In 2006-2008 households were grouped by the type of dwelling, year of construction of the building and the number of rooms available to the household. In 2009 after data analyse grouping has changed to: HS050 (meat available), HS090 (has a computer), HS110 (has a car), HS060 (capacity to face unexpected financial expenses) and district.

Grouping on the individual level for the 2005 and 2007 surveys was by the following variables: sex, marital status, main activity status during the income reference period; for the 2006 survey: sex, living district. Grouping for 2008 and 2009 was by district, NACE, occupation and sex.

2.6. Imputed rent

Imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N) for 2006 was not calculated as it became mandatory only from 2007.

Using the experience gained from the calculation of imputed rent for the Household Budget Survey (HBS) it was decided to use a log-linear regression model for the calculation of imputed rent also for the EU-SILC. The following variables were used for the calculation of imputed rent:

- tenure discount;
- urban / rural area;
- region;
- area of dwelling in square metres.

Using the log-linear regression model the equivalent market rent is estimated. In the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price, the rent actually paid is deducted from the equivalent market rent. Then from the HBS the amount of minor repairs or/and refurbishment expenditure is calculated (as average percentage from the equivalent market rent) and deducted from the estimated equivalent market rent thus obtaining final value of imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N).

2.7. Company cars

According to the Latvian situation a method based on a system analysis model was chosen for the calculation of income from the use company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee income were included in the questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: the class of car, the year of the car make, the total amount of kilometres driven by the company car in the previous calendar year, the annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, the occupation of the company car user, coverage of the car related costs made by the employer: fuel, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase (i.e. whether the employer disbursed bills for fuel purchasing, car's technical inspection, tire purchase), restrictions of the use of the company car (i.e. whether the employer created restrictions to employees for the use of the company car for personal purposes).

3. Comparability

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

Overall, there are no differences between national interpretations of the EU-SILC basic definitions and concepts and common standards set up in Commission regulations and doc. EU-SILC 065. There were no changes in basic concepts and definitions from the first wave.

3.2. Components of income

Classification of income components in national EU-SILC survey was made according to the description of doc. EU-SILC 065 with the exception of income from self-employment (see 3.2.6). As Latvia had a derogation to deliver gross income components only from 2007, consequently net income components were collected from the first years of implementation EU-SILC in Latvia (2005 and 2006).

3.2.1. Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions, and an assessment of the differences mentioned

3.2.1.1. Total household gross income
As Latvia had a derogation to collect gross income components from 2007, the total household gross income was not recorded in 2006. There were no divergences from common standards from 2007 onwards.

3.2.1.2. Total disposable household income
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.3. Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits
There were no divergences from common standards, but, as old age pensions above certain amount were taxable income in 2007 and 2008, the total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits was calculated from variable HY020 using only net income components (as it was done before 2007).

3.2.1.4. Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old age and survivor's benefits
There were no divergences from common standards, but, as old age pensions above certain amount were taxable income in 2007 and 2008, the total disposable household income, before social

transfers including old age and survivor's benefits was calculated from variable HY020 using only net income components (as it was done before 2007).

3.2.1.5. Imputed rent

Imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N) for 2006 was not calculated as it became mandatory only from 2007.

Using the experience gained from the calculation of imputed rent for the HBS it was decided to use a log-linear regression model for the calculation of imputed rent also for the EU-SILC. The following variables were used for the calculation of imputed rent:

- tenure discount;

- urban / rural area;

- region;

- area of dwelling in square metres.

Using the log-linear regression model the equivalent market rent is estimated. In the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price, the rent actually paid is deducted from the equivalent market rent. Then from the HBS the amount of minor repairs or/and refurbishment expenditure is calculated (as average percentage from the equivalent market rent) and deducted from the estimated equivalent market rent thus obtaining final value of imputed rent (HY030G/HY030N).

3.2.1.6. Income from rental property and land
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.7. Family/children-related allowances
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.8. Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.9. Housing allowances
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.10. Regular inter-household cash transfers received
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.11. Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business
There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.12. Interest paid on mortgages

Interest paid on mortgages for 2006 was not calculated as it became mandatory only from 2007.

There were no divergences from common standards. Interest paid on mortgages was not asked directly to the household respondent, but it was calculated from the answers to the questions about:

- the average payment per month;
- the average mortgage interest rate;
- the year, when the dwelling was purchased;
- duration of mortgage loan.

3.2.1.13. Income received by people aged under 16

There were no divergences from common standards. Basically there were included wages and salaries received during holidays or out of school time.

3.2.1.14. Regular taxes on wealth

There were no divergences from common standards. Taxes on land and real estate were included in this variable.

3.2.1.15. Regular inter-household transfers paid

There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.16. Tax on income and social contributions

There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.17. Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments

There were no divergences from common standards. From 2007 onwards repayments/receipts for tax adjustments were included in variable HY140.

3.2.1.18. Cash or near-cash employee income

There were no divergences from common standards.

3.2.1.19. Non-cash employee income
There were no divergences from common standards.

Only non-cash employee income from the use of the company car for personal purposes was collected in 2006. According to the Latvian situation a method based on a system analysis model was chosen for the calculation of employee non-cash income from the use of the company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee income were included in the questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: the class of the car, the year of the car make, the total amount of kilometres driven by the company car in the previous calendar year, the annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, the occupation of the company car user, coverage of the car related costs made by the employer: fuel, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase (i.e. whether the employer paid bills for fuel purchasing, technical inspection of the car, tire purchase), restrictions of the use of the company car (i.e. whether the employer created restrictions to employees for the use of the company car for personal purposes).

3.2.1.20. Employers' social contributions
The value was not recorded for 2006, as it became mandatory to collect this variable only from 2007. There were no divergences from common standards from 2007 onwards.

3.2.1.21. Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)

For EU-SILC 2006 the net income and losses from self-employment were collected in 2 components: 1) net income or losses from agricultural production and 2) net income or losses from the rest self-employment activities (except income from agricultural production). Both net income components were asked to each household member in the age of 16 years and over (in the income reference period) in the Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell the net amount of self-employment income they had had for personal use (including making private savings) or losses from self-employment activities during the income reference period. There were additional questions about the net self-employment income from agricultural production included in the Household Questionnaire. In the Household Questionnaire income from agricultural self-employment was collected in the same way as in the HBS. A household member responsible for agricultural production was asked to calculate all income components and expenditures related to agricultural production the household had had during the income reference period. Thus, all self-employment income from agricultural production was counted to the responsible household member and the amount of self-employment income was agricultural profit minus expenditures related to the production.

Comparison results of the collected agricultural self-employment income values in the Personal Questionnaires from all household members eligible for a personal interview and values collected in the Household Questionnaire from the household respondent responsible for the agricultural production did not show significant differences. As the income values collected in the Personal Questionnaires corresponded to the common EU-SILC methodology then it was decided to use values collected in the Personal Questionnaires.

Only net income components were collected in 2005 and 2006. The gross value was not collected, as it was mandatory to collect this variable from 2007.

For EU-SILC 2007 and 2008 the net income and losses from self-employment were collected in 2 components: 1) net income or losses from agricultural production and 2) net income or losses from the rest self-employment activities (except income from agricultural production). Both net income components were asked to each household member in the age of 16 years and over (in the income reference period) in the Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell the net amount of self-employment income they had had for personal use (including making private savings) or losses from self-employment activities during the income reference period. There were also questions about the paid taxes to evaluate the gross income.

Since EU-SILC 2009 the net income and losses from self-employment were collected in 1 component (without splitting in 2 components as it was done in EU-SILC 2006, 2007 and 2008). The net income component was asked to each household member in the age of 16 years and over (in the income reference period) in the Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell the net amount of self-employment income they had had for personal use (including making private savings) or losses from self-employment activities during the income reference period. There were also questions about the paid taxes to evaluate the gross income.

3.2.1.22. *Value of goods produced for own consumption*

The value was not recorded in EU-SILC 2006. This component became mandatory from EU-SILC 2007.

The value of goods produced for own consumption for EU-SILC 2007, 2008 and 2009 was calculated using the information from the HBS. A household member responsible for agricultural production was asked to pick from the list of products (obtained from HBS) those, which the household had produced for own consumption during the income reference period. This question

was asked only to those households, which had used land for certain types of agricultural activities. Depending on the size of the household and consumed products, the value of goods produced for own consumption was calculated. The value of goods produced for own consumption by the household as a whole was recorded to the responsible household member.

3.2.1.23. Unemployment benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only the net income component was collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.1.24. Old-age benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only the net old-age benefit components were collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.1.25. Survivors' benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only net survivors' benefits were collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.1.26. Sickness benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only net sickness benefits were collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.1.27. Disability benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only net disability benefits were collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.1.28. Education related benefits
There were no divergences from common standards. Only net education related benefits were collected in EU-SILC 2006.

3.2.2. The source of collecting income variables
Interviews were used for collecting income variables. The EU-SILC income target variables were split into more differentiated sub-components. The sub-components were defined according to the Latvian regulations and benefit system. These components were surveyed in the questionnaire.

Household income variables (such as imputed rent, income from rental property and land, family/ children related allowances, housing allowances etc.) were collected from a household respondent,

which was responsible for issues related to dwelling and the whole household. An exception was income from interest, dividends/ profit from capital investment. This variable together with all personal income variables (such as employee income, self-employment income, education related allowances, unemployment benefits etc.) were collected from each household member eligible for a personal interview.

Since EU-SILC 2006 Latvia started to use administrative records from the State Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) in the EU-SILC survey. These data were used for old-age benefits. Initially old-age benefits were collected from personal interviews. After the fieldwork the CSB received data from the SSIA. Both data sources (data from respondents and data from the SSIA) were checked and validated. In the result it was decided to use data from the SSIA in the EU-SILC 2006.

After the EU-SILC 2007 fieldwork the CSB of Latvia received the data from the SSIA and data from the State Revenue Service (SRS) were also available. Both data sources (data from respondents and data from the SSIA and the SRS) were checked and validated. In the result it was decided to use data from the SSIA and to some extent from the SRS in the EU-SILC. It was decided to substitute pensions and state social benefits collected during the EU-SILC 2007 (both net and gross income components were collected) with data from the SSIA, but there had been still some minor benefits administrated by local municipalities or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which were not administrated by the SSIA, etc. Thus imputation factor to a large extent shows the difference between the collected data and data from the administrative registers (recorded value in the data files).

The exception was net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N), which was available from the SRS as well, but it was decided to use information from the questionnaires. Gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G) was obtained by counting up the net employee cash or near cash income from the questionnaires with paid taxes on income and social contribution from the SRS. The obtained gross employee cash or near cash income was compared with the gross employee cash or near cash income from the questionnaires, thus obtaining an imputation factor, which was recorded in PY010G_F.

As regards EU-SILC 2008 and 2009 operations according to the signed agreement between CSB and SSIA micro-data files regarding pensions and state social benefits paid respectively to EU-SILC 2008 and 2009 respondents (income reference years 2007 and 2008) were used to prepare income variables. Only information about some minor benefits, which are administrated by local municipalities, or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which are not administrated by SSIA, is asked in questionnaires from EU-SILC 2008 onwards. Net employee cash

or near cash income (PY010N) is still asked in the questionnaire. Information from SRS is also used for imputation purposes if amount of net employee cash or near cash income is missing in questionnaire and in those cases when SRS information shows higher income than reported in questionnaire.

3.2.3. The form in which income target variables at component level were obtained

Only net income amounts (after deducting income taxes and social insurance contributions) were collected in 2006.

Both (net and gross) income components were collected from EU-SILC 2007 onwards.

Only information about some minor benefits, which are administrated by local municipalities, or pensions paid by other countries and service pensions, which are not administrated by SSIA, is asked in questionnaires from EU-SILC 2008 onwards. Only net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N) is still asked in the questionnaire.

3.2.4. The method used for obtaining income target variables in required form

See 3.2.2.

3.3. Tracing rules

For the first, second and third waves tracing rules were applied for a longitudinal component according to the description of the document EU-SILC 065. To identify the residence of a person moving from one address to another address, the information from the Household List (an additional document to record personal data about the household member for tracing purposes) of the previous wave and the Population Register was used.

There were no divergences from common standards.

4. Coherence

In this section will be compared the EU-SILC data with various external data sources: the Household Budget Survey (HBS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), wage statistics and social protection statistics.

The HBS is a continuous survey of households, which has been carried out since 1995 (comparable data since 2002). The annual net sample size is approximately 4 thousand households. The HBS is designed to collect information on consumption expenditure of households (information on income is collected to divide households in quintile groups). The HBS was the source of Laeken indicators until introduction of the EU-SILC (in 2005).

The LFS is a continuous survey, which has been carried out according to a common EU methodology since 1995. The annual sample size is about 30 thousand person aged 15 - 74. The LFS is the main source for labour market information.

4.1. Comparison of income target variables and the number of persons who receive income from each 'income component' with external sources

In the EU-SILC the average net monthly employee cash or near cash income (PY010) in 2008[2] was 417 LVL (in 2007 – 375 LVL, in 2006 – 260 LVL, in 2005 – 214 LVL). In wage statistics this figure was lower – 350 LVL ((in 2007 – 286 LVL, in 2006 – 216 LVL, in 2005 – 176 LVL). Data of the EU-SILC survey were calculated for a respondent, who had received employee cash or near cash income (PY010) and who had been working as an employee at least one month during the income reference period (PL210), using cross-sectional data files of the corresponding year. The acquired results show that the EU-SILC data by 19% exceeded enterprise statistical data on the average labour income amount in 2008 (by 31% in 2007, by 20% in 2006, by 22% in 2005). The higher estimates from the EU-SILC are due to the fact that in the EU-SILC average wages and salaries are calculated for persons receiving income, whereas in wage statistics the unit of enumeration is the job. Thus, in the EU-SILC all employee's income is counted into one variable (income from the main job, second, third etc.), whereas in wage statistics, wages from the second, third etc. job are counted separately. It should be also taken into account that wage statistics is based on information provided by employers and in certain cases it corresponds to a part of wages from which have been deducted taxes (information about informal employee income might be left behind).

Tables 4.1.-4.4. present the number of persons receiving income components in the EU-SILC (calculated using cross-sectional data files of the corresponding year), the HBS and in additional external sources. It should be taken into account that in the HBS a part of income components are obtained only at the household level and for this reason comparisons are made only among those income components, which are obtained in the same way as in the EU-SILC. Besides, definitions of income components can vary between sources and for that reason only the components for which sufficiently comparable definitions are presented in the tables below.

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[2] Here and forth the reference is made on income reference period

Table 4.1. **Number of persons receiving several income components in 2005 (in thousands)**

EU-SILC target variable	EU-SILC	HBS	Other sources
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 045.7	969.3	906.6[1]
Old-age benefits (PY100)	513.4	492.8	475.6[2]
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	16.3	19.6	27.6[2]
Disability benefits (PY130)	64.7	66.7	73.6[2]

[1] Wage statistics
[2] At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

Table 4.2. **Number of persons receiving several income components in 2006 (in thousands)**

EU-SILC target variable	EU-SILC	HBS	Other sources
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 176.3	995.0	949.0[1]
Old-age benefits (PY100)	495.5	478.1	472.1[2]
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	24.8	21.6	25.9[2]
Disability benefits (PY130)	71.3	62.4	66.7[2]

[1] Wage statistics
[2] At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

Table 4.3. **Number of persons receiving several income components in 2007 (in thousands)**

EU-SILC target variable	EU-SILC	HBS	Other sources
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 211.3	966.6	1 030.4[1]
Old-age benefits (PY100)	447.5	469.7	467.2[2]
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	21.0	11.9	24.3[2]
Disability benefits (PY130)	86.6	56.5	66.0[2]

[1] Labour Force Survey
[2] At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

Table 4.4. **Number of persons receiving several income components in 2008 (in thousands)**

EU-SILC target variable	EU-SILC	HBS	Other sources
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)	1 220.6	1 000.3	1 031.5[1]
Old-age benefits (PY100N)	443.0	497.8	465.2[2]
Survivor's benefits (PY110N)	27.2	26.9	23.8[2]
Disability benefits (PY130N)	97.5	49.9	66.4[2]

[1] Labour Force Survey
[2] At the end of year, social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

In the EU-SILC the number of people receiving employee income is higher than in wage statistics.

It is not unexpected that unofficial work relationships are not included in wage statistics.